لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

إن الدين عند الله الإسلام

THE REVIEW OF RELIGIONS

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Aman 1357 H.S.—March 1978

EDITOR
M. G. AHMAD

THE AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM

The Promised Messiah, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, was born in 1835 at Qadian, a village in Indian. In the eighties of the 19th century, he was called to the office of World Reformer to combat he false Religious Philosophies and to explode the Christian theory of redemption based on the flection of Christ's death on the Cross and to tell the Christians and Muslims to call of their hope for a second visit f om Christ as he had been gathered to his fore-fathers and bared like all mortals from coming back to the world, and that he had come instead as the Promised Messiah.

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The Promised Messiah initiated the Ahmadiyya Movement to revive faith in God, challenging rival churches to a spiritual contest to seek Divine sanction for the religion He favoured, through prayer and appeal to Him for guidance and arbitration in the better, by means of His signs, to re-establish the glory of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, to expound and disseminate sPiritual beauties and moral excellences of the teachings of the Holy Quran, to wean men from war-like tendencies and to educate world opinion in favour of renunciation of war as a means of settling disputes, to infuse hope, faith and courage in the drooping hearts of Muslims and all the depressed races and nations of the world, to warn the exploiters, slave-drivers and pedlars in sin against the evil consequences for their evil ways, to collect under one banner all the true followers of Islam and lovers of peace and to inculcate among them the spirit of tolerance, good will and selfless fellow-service and a feeling of true brother-hood.

The Promised Messiah passed away in 1908 and was succeeded by his foremost votary and closest companion, Hazrat Hafiz Haji Hakim Mauivi Noor-ud-Din as Khalifa-tul Masih I. After his death in 1914, the Promised Son of the Promised Messiah, Hazrat Haji Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, was chosen as Khalifa-tul Masih II. During his 52-year long leader-ship, the Khalifa-tul Masih II organized a world-girdling chain of mosques and missions. On his death on November 8, 1965, the electoral college named with one accord, Sahibzada Hafiz Mirza Nasir Ahmad, Promised Messiah's grandson, Khalifa-tul Masih III.

For further information about the Movement, its activities, aims, objectives and literature, enquiries may be addressed to the nearest Ahmadiyya Mission or direct to :

(For inland corresyondents)
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Tahrik-i-Jadid, Rabwah, Pakistan.

نحمده ونصلی علی رسوله الکریم

The Review of Religions

RABWAH, PAKISTAN

Vol. LXXIII March 1978—Aman 1357 No. 2

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Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu traced to Arabic

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PREFACE

The humble writer is deeply indebted to the esteemed journal "Review of Religions" for having published a part of the writer's research work in the following special issues of the journal viz.

(a)	Japanese traced to Arabic	June 1964 pages 65
(b)	Swedish and Dutch Traced to Arabic	April 1965 pages 62
(c)	Tibetan Traced to Arabic	May 1967 pages 32
(d)	Italian Traced to Arabic	February 1968 pages 50

It was due to the kind offices of the late editor of Review of Religions Hazrat Meer Daood Ahmad Sahib that the writer's first book "Arabic the Source of all languages" was published in 1962. The esteemed paper Pakistan Times of Lahore dated 28-3-1965 reviewed the book chapter by chapter and made the following significant observations.

"The book forms fascinating reading providing surprises at every page. It turns a *seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one.* The book is at once a fulfilment and a challenge. One wishes the Islamic Research Institute, Karachi, the compilers of the Urdu Encyclopaedia of Islam and the Oriental College, Lahore, to pick up the thread and weave the whole web".

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Again, the book "Arabic the Source of all languages" was reprinted in 1972 in Germany by the well-known firm named KRUS REPRINT, a division of KRUS THOMSON LTD. The book covers 311 pages. The second book English Traced to Arabic was published in 1967. It traces almost all the English stem-words to Arabic and covers 347 pages.

This book was reviewed by the eminent scholar Doctor Waheed Qureshi in the well-known journal SAHIFA of April, 1970 in all essential details with the following conclusion :

"The book under review is the result of the author's

hard-work extending over 20 years. In this book the author has elucidated a correct theory regarding the first source of the languages of the world. *The controversy about the ultimate origin of languages should now come to an end*".

Two books HAUSA TRACED TO ARABIC AND YORUBA TRACED TO ARABIC have been recently published in Lagos in March 1977 by Mr, Mohammad Ajmal Shahid, Amir of Ahmadiyya Jamaats of Nigeria. The two languages are very vast and beautiful dialects of Nigeria and adjoining territories. Hausa covers 156 pages and Yoruba 136.

The book "Arabic the Source of all language" contains almost all the Latin roots traced to Arabic.

The Review of Religions is now publishing the following four languages which have been traced to Arabic viz. *Egyptian*, *Sumerian*, *Akkadian* and *Bantu* which rank among the most ancient languages of the world.

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In this way, 13 languages i.e. English, latin, Japanese, Swedish, Dutch, Tibetan, Italian, Hausa, Yoruba, Egyptian, Sumerian, Akkadian and Bantu have been published and cover 1159 pages. However, 32 other languages await publication. Among them Sanskrit, Greek, and Chinese are vaster and more important, besides Pali and Nepali. Each one of them may occupy about 350 to 200 pages of print

I take this opportunity to express my warmest thanks to the friends mentioned above for their sincere and kind co-operation in this imoprtant work. I also owe a deep debt of gratitude to Rana Manzoor Ahmad Sahib of Faisalabad who typed forty-five manuscripts, some of them very voluminous, including the above-noted 13 languages. For years on he typed the manuscripts with voluntary zeal and selfless devotion. May God reward all for their services.

By God's grace the humble writer has remained continually occupied in this work for the last 30 years. And "All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds".

Faisalabad.
4-12-77

Muhammad Ahmad Mazhar
Advocate High Court, Lahore.

PART I

Monogenesis theory of Languages

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After centuries of long and patient research eminent philologists have arrived at the follwoing conclusions :-

1. The onomatopoeic theory, the interjection theory and kindred theories are baseless conjectures. Language is God-given and not man-made.

2. Sanskrit is not the mother of Aryan languages, Sanskrit, Greek and Latin are the daughters of a prehistoric language.

3. All the languages of the world emanated form one language alone, conveniently called a prehistoric language which may be discovered as knowledge grows from more to more. In this respect the following quotations are note-worthy :-

(a) "If you wish to assert that language had various beginnings,

you must prove it impossible that language could have a common origin. No such impossibility has ever been established with regard to a common origin of Aryan and Semitic dialects" (Science of language Vol. I. P. 369, by Maxmuller). "Semitic roots, reduced to their simplest form have made more than probable that the material elements with which they both started were originally the same" (ibid p. 316).

(b) "The Semitic family may originally have been a part of Indo-European family, but this contention has not been incontestably proved" (Eric Partridge on Language P. 7).

(c) "Perenially the question comes up, if there was original unity among such widely diversified tongues as English, Russian, Greek, Armenian and Hindustani, what is there to belie the possibilty that at a much remoter epoch all of the world's languages may have sprung from one common stock. May not the Biblical account of Babel's tower of confusion be figuratively, even if not literally, true? There is nothing to belie this possibility, just as there is nothing to oppose the theory that Truman and Stalin may have sprung from a common original ancestor some hundreds of generations ago. (Story of Language by Mariod PEI, 1952, P. 357).

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(d) "Is there a possiblity that our present classification of languages will be improved? More light is being shed upon language affiliations as more material is discovered. It is even possible that one day the dream of some linguists will come true, and all languages be proved to have a common origin. Linguists, however are hardheaded scientists, not impractical theorists. Before they will accept a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent beyond a shadow of doubt" (ibid P. 31).

(e) And the Holy Quran says "And among His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the diversity of your tongues and colours. In that surely are signs for those who possess knowledge" (30:23).

(f) In the year 1895 the Founder of the Ahmadiyya Community, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Admad (1835-1908) wrote a book named Minan-ul-Rehman wherein he claimed that Arabic is the first language given by God to man and that all other languages are derived from it. He based this claim on the teachings of the Holy Quran and elucidated this proposition in the light of several Quranic verses. He even foretold that in course of time Arabic will be found to be the mother of all the world languages. In the Great Religious Conference held in Lahore in the year 1896 he proclaimed this truth as follows :-

"We have shown in our book Minan-ul-Rehman that the Arabic language is the only language which can claim to be Divine, the fountain from which all sorts of knowledge flow, the mother of all tongues, the first as well as the last medium of Divine revelation. It is the first, because Arabic was the word of God which was with God and was at last revealed to the world from which men learned to make their own languages and the last, because the Divine Book i.e. the Holy Quran is also in Arabic" (Teachings of Islam P. 132).

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(g) In their quest for the language which gave birth to all other languages, the Western scholars completely ignored Arabic. This approach was mainly based on the fact that Arabic roots are Triliterals as a rule, while the other languages are not so qualified. But as shown by the humble writer's published books, the Arabic Triliterals are a guiding principle to trace any language to Arabic. The

Western Scholars having gone off the track in the very beginning did not revert to Arabic at all.

(h) In the above-quoted verse the Holy Quran compares the diversity of languages with the diversity of colours. This is as much to say that all languages came out of one language just as all colours came out of one colour.

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Sound - Shifts

The following sound-shifts are an admitted fact in philology :

1. A, E, I, O, U are vowels. In the light of Arabic alphabet they are equivalent to A sound e.g. At=ایٹ, Eat=ایٹ, It=اٹ, Out=آؤٹ, Utter=اٹر,.

A and H interchange. Thus vowels represent A or H sounds.

2. Labials, B, F, P, V, W interchange. Rarely they change with M. When one has cold in the head, his MS become BS. B, F, P, may pass into V which becomes U. Thus U may have to be changed into B or F.

3. C, K, Q interchange. Sometimes K replaces X or S.

4. CH is equal to K or S and very rarely it is=J

5. D interchanges with T, S, R, Z. Rarely D becomes J.

6. G, J, Z, Y, I interchange. Also G stands for J or K

7. J is written as Y or I as well.

8. L, M and N interchange.

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9. R changes into L. R may pass into S or D. Rarely R=N.

10. S is occasionally interchanged with T or R. Sometimes S replaces K. "S was written as KH" (Nepali Dictionary by Mr. Turner P. 113).

11. T passes into D, S, C (Cassel's Latin Dictionary P. 563)

12. X is a compound letter which stands for KS or SK and also for K or S or Z.

13. Y represents J or G or Z. Y is frequently written as I (Skeat's Dictionary P. 772).

14. Z passes into S, D or Y, J, G.

Some Peculiar Sound-Shifts

(a) D is sometimes lost (Liddel's Dictionary p. 171).

(b) L changes into D (ibid. p. 461).

(c) Conversely, D and DH become L in Vedic Sanskrit (Sanskrit Grammar by Macdonell p. 236-7).

(d) Egyptian, Hebrew and Indonesian languages substitute خ (KH) for hard (H) ح Indonesian language changes Z into D which passes into L, so that the equation becomes Z=L Turkish and Sawahili change KH into H. In some casses Sanskrit and Hebrew change S into SH. Sanskrit calls this change SHATVA. The change of SH into S is called SAKARA in Sanskrit. Sanskrit alphabet does not possess the letter Z. It conveys Z sound generally by J or G or D.

The Ten Formulas

It is admitted on all hands that as a rule, Arabic Roots contain three letters only. It is nobody's case that Arabic roots gained or lost some letters to become triliterals. It is our case. however that all the languages of the world were originally based on Arabic triliterals and that they lapsed from this form. But, it was so ordained by God that this lapse can be set right by means of definite phonetic laws in order to retrace the roots of any language to the Arabic Triliteral form. It may also be noted that the Arabic Triliterals are unchangeable and permanent as regards the number, order and accent of the letters. They are unique like one's thumb impression and therefore, they are a permanent standard to measure other languages. The ten formula enunciated hereunder apply to all the languages to retrace their roots to Arabic Triliterals. And with their help I was able to trace forty five languages to Arabic with precision and certainty.

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For a fuller discussion of the subject the reader may refer to the author's books,

Arabic the Source of all Languages, Edition 1962
Or English Traced to Arabic, Edition 1967.
Here I am giving only a summary of the ten formulas.

Rule 1. The prefixes and suffixes should be removed to get at the root words. de-NUDE=ND نضى to undress.

Rule 2. There are six letters of Arabic alphabet viz. ع - ا - ه - ح - و - ى which I call *delicate letters*. They change into vowels or they are deleted in other languages and have to be restored. They retain their identity in Arabic and they are a safeguard against the formation of homonyms.

Rule 3. As a general rule vowels are to be removed. However, if a vowel represents one of the delicate letters it may be retained.

Rule 4. Surplus letters are to be removed according to definite phonetic laws. eg. GRASP=GRIP=GRP غرقة handful

Rule 5. Sound-shifts are to be corrected according to definite laws. eg. GLOOM=GLM=ZLM ظلمة darkness.

Rule 6. مضاعف i.e. an Arabic root in which the second letter is pronounced as a double letter is also a triliteral. eg. CHOOSE (KEIS)=KS خص specify, choose.

Rule 7. Chance resemblances and loan words must be carefully marked out. Each one of the formulas given hereunder is subject to the above-mentioned rules or provisos. Formulas are named according to the form of a word in a non-Arabic language. Each formula restores a foreign word to a triliteral Arabic root.

Triliteral Formula

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Generally remove the vowels and three consonants may be left over. Pronounce them with Arabic vowel points (اعراب) according to the Arabic accent. مضاعف is also to be treated as a triliteral eg. Shriek=SRK صرخ to shriek, FLEE=FL فلى run

away, ABIDE=ABD ابد to abide.

II. Biliteral Formula

On removing the vowels 2 consonants remain. This by itself is an argument that one of the delicate letters has to be restored in the beginning or in the middle or at the end of these 2 consonants. This will give us 18 lots of Arabic triliterals. But to be brief they may be divided into 2 lots only viz.

(a) Aphesis i.e. the restoratton of a delicate letter in the beginning of the word.

(b) Quasi-Aphesis i.e. the restoration of a delicate letter as second or third letter.

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Examples—Aphesis

1.	NECK=WK	عنق	neck	ع
2.	LIGHT(LEUQ)=LQ	الق	to flash	ا
3.	ABATE=BT	هبط	to abate	ه
4.	FILL=FL	حفل	to fill	ح
5.	PEEL=PL	وفل	to peel	و
6.	PEAK=PK	يافوخ	summit	ى

Examples—Quasi-Aphesis

7.	WEAK=WK	وعک	to weaken	ع
8.	ASSAIL=SL	صال	to assault	ا
9.	LASSI—tude=LS	لهثه	weariness	ه
10.	SHORE=SHR	شحر	sea-shore	ح
11.	COZ-en, cheat CZ	خوز	deceive	و
12.	GALA, milk=GL	غيل	milk	ى
13.	DELL (TELLE)=TL	تلعة	valley	ع
14.	LOGY, speak=LG	لغا	speak	ا
15.	MERE, pool MR	مرهة	pool	ه
16.	MERRY MR	مرح	be cheerful	ح
17.	ROCK RK	رغوة	rock	و
18.	con-SOLE SL	سلى	to console	ى

Note. Restoration of one of the delicate letters has fixed the Arabic root in 18 lots as shown above. The largest number of Arabic roots are those words which contain one of the delicate letters. And it is a fact that the yeild from any language is the largest under the Biliteral Formula. It may also be observed that delicate letters stand sentinel over the Arabic roots and prevent them from mixing up. Thus they are a safeguard against the formation of Homonyms.

III. Uniliteral Formula

On removing the vowels only one consonant is left over. This is an argument that at least two delicate letters have to be re-affixed to this consonent to reconstruct the Arabic root eg.

AMO, love M هام to love passionately (ه-ا)

Booth (BOA) to dwell B بوا to dwell (و-ا)

H_2 ERR, wander, stray R عار wander حار to stray (عا—حا)

IV Cypher Formula

The word contains vowels only. *Therefore reconstruct the Arbaic root by followoing its sound.* It will be found to contain 3 delicate letters which passed into vowels.

AY, AE, life حیی life

AIO, to hear (Greek) وعی to hear

N.B. The four formulas enunciated above are the basic formulas and the remaining six formulas are their off-shoots.

Metathesis

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Metathesis means the transposition of letters or sounds for the sake of euphony or ease of pronunciation. It occurs almost in every language.

(a) According to Jesperson "Latin is particularly addicted to the transposition of letters" (Jesperson on Language P. 50)

(b) In Sanskrit, "In some cases order of sounds is inverted

and he (the author of Nirukta) thinks, the order of any sounds may be inverted. "(Nirukta by Skold P. 182)

(c) Arabic roots are immune from metathesis because if you invert an Arabic root you get quite a different root e.g.,
حلف - فحل - فلح - حفل - لحف - لفح are quite different, just as كلم - لكم - ملک - کمل - لمک - مکل are different. This immunity from metathesis also makes Arabic a standard for other languages.

The following are some of the causes for metathesis :-
(a) Ignorance (b) Mishearing (c) Habit (d) Defective development of sound organs (e) More often gutturals cause metathesis (f) Loan wordr are sometimes subjected to metathesis to mark them out as foreign words.

Metathesis is of 2 kinds viz Trilitera!—Metathesis, which is a sequel to Triliteral Formula, and Biliteral Metathesis, which is a corollary of Biliteral Formula and they may be described accordingly.

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V Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 3 consonants and apply the Triiiteral Formula e.g.,

DARK=DRK=KDR خدر darkness
GRADE=GRD=DRG درجة grade
SEEK=SK=KS قس to *seek*

VI Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose the 2 consonants and restore a delicate letter e.g.,

TEGO, to cover TG=GT غطا to cover
KILL KL=LK هلک to destroy هلک death
LEAN, thin LN=NL ناحل thin

N B.—After transposition of the letters and restoration of a delicate

letter this Formula will conform to 18 categories of words as shown under the Biliteral Formula.

VII Prosthesis (or Prothesis) and Reduplication

Prosthesis consists in the addition of a letter (or rarely two letters) in the beginning of a word. When the letter is a, e, or o it is called euphonic prosthesis. Any consonant may be prefixed as a prosthetic letter. S is a very common prosthetic letter. *Reduplication* means the doubling of the initial part in inflection and word-formation. Verbs are reduplicated in Sanskrit and Greek. Prosthesis and Reduplication is found in almost every language except Arabic because Arabic roots must remain 3 lettered only. Prosthesis may be described as below :—

Remove the initial letter (or rarely 2 initial letters) and apply one of the 4 basic formulas as the case may require e.g.

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Triliteral Prosthesis

1. STREAK (S) TRK طريقه *streak*
2. SCRATCH (KRASS) (S) KRS خرش to *scratch*

Biliteral Prosthesis

ن 3. BLACK (B) LK حلک be *black*
4. re-VOLVE (V) LV لوی to wind, coil

Uniliteral Prosthesis

5. GNA-th-ic, of jaw (G) N نیع jaw

Reduplication

6. KAKUD, hump Skt (K) KD قحدة hump
7. PIPTO, fall Greek (P) PT هفت to fall
8. JEJU-ne, hungry (Latin) (J) JU جوع hunger

VIII. Prosthesis with Metathesis

Sometimes the impact of the prosthetic letter transposes the letters of the root word. *Therefore remove the initial letter and* transpose the remaining consonants e.g.,

STRAP, band	(S) TRB=RBT رباط bond
SKELP, slap	(S) KLB=LKB لخب to slap
STEG-o, covered	(S) TG=GT غطا to cover
FROG	(F) RG=GR قرّة frog
FROGG-y, cold	(F) RG=GR قر cold

IX. Toning Up

Toning up consists in repairing the loss of K, S, J sounds.

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Loss of K

Some people have a remarkable aversion for the guttural sound and they drop it. I quote :

(a) "The muscles in the throat that help to produce these sounds have become atrophied - have lost their power for want of practice. The purely English part of the population for many centuries after the Norman invasion, could sound gutturals quite easily, just as the Scotch and Germans do now, but gradually it became the fashion in England to leave them out. In some casses the guttural disappeared entirely ; in others, it was changed or represented by other sounds. The 'g' at the beginning of many words also dropped off. The guttural at the end of words i.e. hard 'g' or 'c' also disappeared. The guttural appearing to the eye but not to the ear as dough, trough, plough, etc., remained as it was. Again the guttural was changed into quite different sounds, into *labials*, into *sibilants* and into other sounds. It appears as an I, Y, W, Ch, etc." (A short History of English Language by Mackjohn P. 54 to 56).

(b) The above-noted dropping of guttural sounds has been very concisely described as shown below :

و كانا يعلم ان العين و كل حرف حلقى يسقط من

لغات الغربيين (نشوء اللغت العربية صفحة ٥٦)

"And we all know that AIN and every guttural letter is dropped in the languages of the Western people."

(c) "A word which travels far loses the initial K" (Skeat's Dictionary of English under the word APE)

(d) "K changes into H according to Rask's Law" Jesperson on Language P. 43). In Turkish and Swahili change of K into H is very frequent. It is abundantly clear from the foregoing references that :-

(i) The lost K may have to be reaffixed at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a word e.g.

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BAIL, surety	BL=KBL	قبالة	suretyship
VOICE (V-I-S)	VIS=VKS	وقش	voice
AZURE, blue	AZR=AZRK	ازرق	blue

(ii) Initial vowel stands for lost initial K e.g.

ALL	AL=KL	كل	all
EUNUCH	ENS=KNS	خنثى	eunuch
INN, house	IN=KN	كن	house
ADULT (OL) grow	OL=KL	غلا	to grow
UBRI-so, to wax insolent	UBR=KBR	كبر	insolence
YATTER, chatter	YT=KT	قعط	to cry

(iii) H stands for K e.g ,

HORN (CORNU)	HRN=KRN	قرن	horn
غ HILL (COLL-is)	HL=KL	قوعلة	hill

(iv) K a guttural may change into a labial e.g.

PALE (KHOLE)	PL=KL	قلح	be yellow
FUB, deceive	FB=KB	خب	to deceive
WALL-et, bag	WL=KL	قلع	bag

(v) K may change into S e.g.

ab-SURD, deaf,	SRD=KRD	قرد	to remain silent
SLAB, mud	SLB=KLB	خلب	mire
ن SLEEVE	SLF=KLF	خلاف	sleeve

N.B.—The loss of K or its change into H or S or a labial is not confined to Western people alone. This change is based on the defective sound organs or habit and as such it may be found in any language. In fact I came across this change in many languages.

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Toning Up of S

Like K, sometimes S is also dropped or changed in H.

(a) "S is seen to change into H or X or to disappear". (Jesperson P. 199)

(b) "There existed a strong tendency to drop the final S" (Jesperson P. 362)

(c) "The poets of the older period often elided S before a consonant" (Cassel's Latin Dictionary P. 495)

It is clear, therefore, that the lost S may have to be restored or a vowel or H or X may have to be changed into S e.g.,

CHUTE, fall	KT=SKT	سقط	to fall
WOOF (OOF) weave	OF=SF	سف	to weave
NEEDLE (NAH-en) to sew	NH=NS	نصح	to sew
XIPH, sword	XP=SP	سيف	sword

Toning UP of G or J or Z or Y

G, J, Z and Y interchange. J was written as I e.g., JOKE=IOK JORDAN=IORDAN. J may be lost e.g.,

HEDGE=HAW, ORIG—in=ORI. *It is clear, therefore, that the lost J or G or Z may have to be restored or Y or I may have to be changed into J or Z.* This change is very common in Sanskrit.

X. Toning Down

Toning Down is the reverse or counterpart of "Toning Up." Some people's sound organs are overdeveloped and they change a soft sound into a hard one.

1. For instance. A or H which are semi gutturals change into guttural K,

	CRAZE	CRZ=ARZ عرض	to be seized with madness
غ	CABLE	CBL=HBL حبل	cable

2. Sometimes W is hardened into G, e.g., Ward=Guard, Wallop=Gallop, Wadiulkabir=Gaudilquivir.

ن	GALLOP (WALLOP)	GLP=WLP ولاف	*gallop*
	GUARD (WARD)	GRD=WRD وردة	look-out

N.B. Both the formulas Toning up and Toning Down are very subtle and require utmost care and caution in their application.

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As shown above, these formulas conform to the structure of Arabic roots as well as to the accepted principles of philology. Examples could be given from any well-known language, but for the sake of convenience we have given examples from the English language only. We admire the far-sightedness of the eminent philologist Mario Pei that, "it is even possible that one day the dream of some philologist will come true and all languages be proved to have a common origin." We gladly subscribe to the condition that, "a hypothesis, however attractive, the proof must be cogent and beyond a shadow of doubt" for the simple reason that any lesser criterion will not end this controversy. And we leave it to the impartial reader to decide whether or not the

foregolng Formulas, "are cogent and beyond a shadow of doubt".

According to Pakistan Times these Formulas are scientific as well as mathematical so that they "turn a seemingly impossible task into an easy mathematical one." In the opinion of the learned scholar Dr. Waheed Qureshi, "the controversy about the ultimate origin of languages should now come to an end".

"And over every possessor of knowledge is One Most Knowing." (Quran 12 : 77)

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How to read this Disctionary
Signs and Abbreviations

Left hand margin contains the following signs :

● a dot mark shows that the word is a Quranic root.

— a dash in the beginning of a word shows that the prefix is omitted.

ن means that the unknown etymology has been supplied by Arabic.

غ means that the wrong etymology has been corrected by Arabic.

H_2, H_3 etc. show that the word is a homonym of 2, 3 etc. words.

L_2, L_3 mean that the word is common to 2 or 3 languages. The words of other languages are given below the word.

Column I. 1. In column I the root word is written in capital letters. The affixes and the meaning of the word are shown in small letters.

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2. G/Z, D/Z should be read as, change G into Z, D into Z and so on.

3. Surplus letters are shown within brackets, thus, (N)=nasal N, (M)=nasal M produced by B or P, (B) or (P) means excrescent B or P produced by M. (w)(m)(v) (r) (l) means intrusive (w) (m) (v) r, l.

4. Nv=no verb i.e. the language does not possess the base of the word while Arabic contains the base.

5. A connective consonant i.e. a surplus consonant which connects the root with the suffix has been separated

by means of hyphens. Thus in AMO-r-ous, HALL-UCI-n-ate, r and N are connective consonants.

6. Eng.=English, Skt=Sanskrit, Pers.=Persian.

Column II. 1. In column II the consonants of the word have been reproduced in capital letters followed by the Arabic root and its meaning.

2. An upright arrowhead intervenes between the correct etymology and the wrong etymology.

3. A prosthetic letter has been bracketted e.g. SCRAPE=(S) CRP.

4. gfp. means a general sense adopted from a particular sense ; nfv. means noun formed on verb. vfn means verb formed on noun.

5. a=any, f=from, w=with, th.=thing, pfx=prefix, sfx=suffix, o=one.

The reader is advised to often refer to the 10 formulas and the above-noted signs. In fact he should have them on his finger-tips.

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PART II

Egyptian traced to Arabic

BASED UPON

Egyption grammer by Sir Alan Gardiner, 1957 Edition.

Sir Alan has noted the following peculiarities of the Egyptian lunguage :-

1. The earliest inscriptions of the Egyptian language are found in hieroglyphs which go back to 3000 B.C. and the latest are dated 394 A.D.

2. The hieroglyph form of writing was confined to a narrow circle of learned priests and it covers a period of 3 or 4 thousand years. In Egypt the art of writing was always reserved to a conservative caste of scribes.

3. The Egyptian langnage is related to Semitic tongues (Hebrew, Arabic, Armaic, Babylonian) as well as to the Hamitic family (Galla, Somali etc.) and the Berber idioms of North Africa.

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4. "Egyptian shares the principal peculiarity of Semitic in that its word-stems consist of combination of consonants as a rule 3 in number, which are theoratically at least unchangeable. Grammatical inflexions and minor variations are contrived mainly by ringing the changes on the internal vowels, though affixed endings also are used for the same purpose".

5. According to Sir Alan, "until its relationship to the African languages is more closely defined, Egyptian must certainly be classified as standing outside the Semitic group. There are grounds for thinking that it is a language which possibly owing to fusion of races, had, like English as compared with the other Teutonic dialects, disingrated and developed at an abnormally rapid pace."

6. The Egyptian has passed through different stages viz.

Old Egyptian	about 3180 to 2240 B.C.
Middle Egyptian	2240 to 1990 B.C.
Late Egyptian	1573 to 715 B.C.
Demotic	715 to 470 A.D.

N.B.—The hieroglyphic form of writing is an offshoot of pictorial writing "in which the figures of objects take the place of conventional signs, as in that of the Chinese, Aztecs and ancient Peruvian" (Standard English Dictionary P. 1156). It may be noted that in the hieroglyphic form of writing vowel-points (اعراب) are omitted e.g. HASABA=HSB, to reckon. This feature of writing vindicates the humble writer's rule of investigation viz to leave out voweis.

Sir Alan is perfectly right in pointing out the disintegration of the Egyptian language due to fusion of races. The fusion and impact of the races appears to have occurred very early so that the Egyptian language underwent the same wear and tear as other languages and it lapsed from the triliteral form like other languages. It gained prefixes and suffixes. It suffered from paragage, prosthesis, metathesis and other sound changes. And the ten formulas can retrace the Egyptian words to their triliteral Arabic form as shown in the following pages. Sir Alan is not right to say that Arabic roots are only theoratically unchangeable. In fact they remain always unchanged like one's thumb impression. Egyptian has been clearly traced to Arabic in the following pages although Sir Alan seems to think otherwise.

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Some-Sounds

Sir Alan has noted the following sounds among others :

1. W is semi-vowel. It is also an ending of nouns and objectives.
2. F is a suffix pronoun.
3. M as formative is prefixed to some nouns.

4. N is afformative prefix in some reduplicated verb-stems.
5. In some words ظ was substituted for ط. In that case we have to change ظ into ط.
6. S(a) is a causative prefix (b) It changes into H(c) it changes into SH. (d) It is a sign of reduplication or prosthesis.

N.B.—I find that S as a prosthetic letter is found in most of the languages.

7. T is ending in nouns and adjectives.
8. Reduplication. The first, second or third letter may be redoubled.

Triliteral Formula

Generally remove vowels. A=H and H=A

BI, desire — EB اب to desire
ESH, reap — ESH حش to cut (herbage)
H_2ED, be aggressive, angry — ED عدا to exceed, transgress حد be angry
IIE (IW) skirt W/F — IF حافة border, margin
IEN-w, lamentation, woe — IN هن to weep, moan
IDB, bank of river — DF دف side
IDR, herd, flock — IDR حدرة flock of camels
INK, embrace — INK عانق to embrace
IST, gang, crowd — SΓ صت crowd, throng
H_2 ISK, linger, delay, restrain — ISK احزق to hinder
H_2 IK·Y, hewer of stone, miner — IK عق to split عقا to dig (a well)
IKM, shield — KM كم to cover a th.
YM, sea — YM يم sea
EPR, equipment — EPR وفر sufficiency, complete (property)
EME, smear, mud — EM حمئى to be muddy حما filth
ED, be in good condition d/z — EZ حظ luck, happiness
ED, to hack up ,, — EZ حذ to cut off

KHILAFAT LIBRARY

ED, desert-edge			ED حد limit, end
ED, perceive, recognize			ED عهد to see, be acquainted w.
EDE, be guilty, crime			ED عدا transgress, trespass
WHE, loose break off, weak			WHE وهى be flaccid, break, be weak
IDR bandage	d/z		IZR ازر to wrap round
PD, run			PD فد to run
HBI, lessen, subtract			HB هب to cut
●WER, flee	W/F		FR فر to fly, escape
WDI, send forth			WDI ودى to send a.o.
●WDI, magazine			WDI ودع to deposit
●WDI, divided	d/z		WZ وزع to divide
●WDI, proceed	W/B		BD بعد go away
BHS, calf	(H)		FS فز calf
●PHRR, run	(H)		PR فر to run, escape
PHR, turn, go round	(H)		PR فرع to go round
PSG, spit upon			BSG بسق to spit
WHD pain	d/z		WZ وذية pain
●FDK tear asunder	d/t		FTK فتق to slit
MDH, hew	d/t		MTH متح to cut
MDH, fillet	d/z		MZH مزعة piece of meat
●NHM, jubilate			NHM نعم to rejoice
NHM-n, assuredly			NAM نعم certainly
●NKM, be in sorrow, pain			NKM ناقم to be distressed
H ɜ, plough			HB, هب to cut, sever (transf.)
●HRW, day time	(W)		HR حر to be hot (day)
●HRM-ow, enclosure, pen			HRM حرم apartment
●HSB, count, reckon			HSB حسب to number, reckon
●HSK, cut, cut off			ASK عذق to trim
●NTF, flow, irrigate			NTF نطف to flow (water)
KFI, uncover, despoil			KF كفح to take off Covering
de-SPOIL, strip skin Eng.			(S) PL وفل to peel, to skin
●HDI, damage, destroy			HD هد to co crush down
●HDN, be vexed	d/z		HZN حزن sorrow
H_2 ●HD, punish, defeat			HD حد to punish هد to crush
HRW, cry			AR عر to cry
HSP, spin			HSP حصف to twist, weave

KHALILI RESEARCH LIBRARY

	HTI, retire, retreat	HTI حطا to turn back
	HTI, carve, sculpture	HT حت to bark (a tree)
	HS-I, weak, feeble	HS هش to be weak, languid
	HET, fish	HT حوت fish
	SIN, smear	SN صنو to be stained w. ashes (cook)
	SIN, plaster, clay	SN سن to fashion clay nfv.
	SF-t sword	SF سيف sword
	SHR, cover, coat	SR اسر to conceal سر screen
	SK-E, plough	SK شق to till earth, to split
	STP, to cut up	STB شطب to cut lengthwise
	SWI, dry	SWI صوى to dry up
L_2	SWT, shadow (W)	ST=SD سد shade
	SME, make music	SM سماع song, harmony
	SMW, summer	SM سم to be hot
	SEB, castrate	SB سب to cut
	THB, immerse, soak TH/S	THB=SB صب to pour water
	SMM, to be hot	SM سم to be hot
	HM, hot	HM حم to heat
	SSM, heat (reduplicate)	(S) SM سم to be hot
	SN-t, resent	SN صن to be angry
	KEB, intestine Tdropped	KTB قتب intestine
	KFE,capture	KF كف restrain
	GBGB, fall prostrate	KB كب to prostrate
	Gr, silent, calm, quiet	GR قر rest, coolness قرار quiet
H_2	GRH, cease, quell	GR اقرع tocheck قهر to subdue
	EGYPT=COPT	GBT قبط copts : as distinguished f. Arabs
	TM, be complete	TM تم to be complete
H_2	DNI, restrain, dam off N/M	DN=DM دم stop up
	DME, bind together d/z	ZM زم to bind tight
	DNH, wing d/j	JNH جناح wing
	DBEW, floats d/z	DB ضب to flow
	DERW, need, requirement (w)	DR ضرة poverty, need, necessity
H_2	DHR, hide, bitter d/z	DR ضرح skin ظار biting, pungent
	DHR, bitter=biting "	DR=ZR ظار biting, pungent

	DT, body, self "		DT=ZT ذات essence, self
H_2	DBE, adorn, clothe		DB=ZB ذهب to gild DF ادفا to clothe
	HMHM-t, roaring, war-cry		HMHM همهمة to snarl, hoarse voice
	DRW, side	W/F	DRF درف side
	STM, abuse		STM شتم to abuse
	SNE, repel		SN شحن to drive away
	DKR, press		DKR دغر to compress, choke
	HNTS take pleasure	(NT)	HS هش to rejoice
	HP-t, embrace		HP حف to surround
	WDN, be heavy	d/z	WZN وزن be heavy
	IWD, to separate		WD=BD بد to separate
	EPD, goose (OBET)		BT بط duck
	ETH, strain, press,	T/HS	ES عص to press, squeeze
	WHE, fool		WHE وهى to be foolish
	BSI, to flow		BS بض to flow scantily
	BGS, be bad		BGS بخس deficient
	PTH, overthrow		BTH بطح to throw down
	MR, bind		MR مرة rope vfn.
	MTN, road		MTN متن middle part of road g&p.
H_2	MTE, flout, insult		MT مط to assume a proud mein مطح disobey
	RHW, men fellows		RHW رهو crowd of men
	HFEW, snake	H/A	AFE افعى snake
	SHEK, strain		SK ضك to press
	RHYT, common people subjects		RYT رعية subjects
	HEG, be glad		HG حجأ to rejoice
	PT-PT, to crush		PT فت to crush
	HTP, pardon	H/A	ATF عاطفة mercy, kind feeling

Biliteral Formula

1. Aphesis

Restore initial ع

L_2	WEW, wave		WW=BB عباب swollen waves
	WAVE	Eng.	WV=BB عباب waves

KHILAFAT LIBRARY

L_2	WT, to wrap, WET, coil of rope		WT=FT عفت	to twist
	WAT, BAT, to twist (Hindi)		BT=FT عفت	to twist
	MNE, remain, establish		MN عمن	to dwell
	FTFT, leap		FT=FD عفد	to leap
	RWD, hard, vigorous	(W)	RD عرد	hard, stiff
	RWD, control	(W)	RD عرض	te be in the Power of
	RWD, bowstring	(W)	RD حرد	to twist a rope nfv.
	RSW, rejoice	(W)	RS عرس	to be cheerful
	RD, grow		RD عرد	to grow (plant)
	HN, go		HN عهن	to go forth
	SN-t, likewise		SN عسن	similar, alike
L_2	SHM, exert one self	(H)	SM عسم	to exert o's self in, to toil
	SMI, toil, Sanskrit		SM عسم	to toil
●	SRI, stop up, close صار constrain		SR عسر	to oppose, to constrain
	GR-h, night		KR اعكر	be intensely dark (night)
T_3	TKK, attack, violate frontiers		TK عتک	to attack, rush forth
	ATTACK	Eng.	TK عتک	to attack
	TAKH-tan to attack, rush (Pers)		TK عتک	to attack, rush forth
	DP, taste	d/z	ZP عذف	to taste
	DRP, offer food (syncope of DP+RP)		DP عدف	to eat RP رفع to offer
●	SPH, lasso, rope	(H)	SB عصاب	rope عصب to bind
	DP, provisions		DP عدف	to eat
●	MDW, staff	(W)	MD عماد	mace, club

Restore initial الف

●	HWD, rich	d/z	HZ احظ	to be rich حظ luck
	SBH, cry aloud	(H)	SB اضب	to scream
	MHY, be forgetful		MH امه	to forget Y adjectival
●	MHRW, government	(H)	MR امر	command
	NMI, traverse i.e. Beduins		NM انعم	to go barefoot to

Restore initial ه

GMGM, to break	GM=ZM هضم	to break

Restore initial ح

● SNI, surround	SN حصن	to surround

KHILAFAT LIBRARY

L_2	DGI, look, see	DG حدق to see
	DEKH-na, to see (Hindi)	DK حدق to see
	RKH, burning heat	RK حرق to burn
	SHFW, swell	SHF حشف to swell w. milk (udder)

Restore initial و

	PSH, disorder, distraught	BSH وبش medley, rabble
	SEK, collect	SK وسق to store, heap up
	SNB, overleap (N)	SB وثب to leap

Biliteral Formula

Quasi—Aphesis

Restore one of delicate letters (ع-ا-هـ-ح-و-ى) as second or third letter

L_2	Es, hasten	ES هسع to hasten
	HAS-t-en Eng.	HS هسع to hasten
	ESR, roast	SR سعر to be blasted
	IW, dog	IW عوى to bark (dog) عوا dog
	IMI, mourn	IM همح to shed tears
	IM, boat	M ماع to flow عام swim
	ITMW, lack of breath (W)	TM تهم to be exhausted (camel)
	ITRW, river (W)	TR تار to flow
	ITH, prison (H)	IT حوط to enclose (in a wall)
	ITH, drag, stretch	TH طحا to stretch
	IN, end	IN عناً side, shore
	IN, indeed	IN ان indeed
	IN, alone	IN عين self, any one
	IN, delay	IN انى to delay
	IN-w, gifts (W)	IN هن gift
	INI, bring, fetch	IN آن to draw near
	INN, we	IN انا we
	INH, eyebrow (H)	IN عناً side
	IS, be old هصا become old	IS عسا to become advanced in age
	ISW, exchange W/B	SW=SB ثوب to requite
	EFE, be greedy	EF هفى to be hungry

KUTUBKHANA LIBRARY

	HNW, Jubilation	(W)	HN هنى to rejoice
H_3	PRI, go forth, go up, abound		PR فرى to go فرع ascend وفر be plentiful
	PSS, divide		PS فصى to separate out
	PGE, spread out		PG=PZ فاض to spread a th. f.
	PTPT, tread down		PT=VT وطئى to tread under foot
L_2	PD, lie wide	d/z	PZ فضا be wide
	WIDE, extending far	Eng.	WD=FZ فضا be wide
	WSH, be wide, broad		WS وسع to be wide, broad
	FN, weak	F/V	FN=VN وهن to be weak
	MRW, desert	(W)	MR معر bare (soil)
	NB, lord, master		NB ناب chief of a tribe
	NFW, skipper	(W)	NF ناف to be high, eminent
	NS, drive away		SN ناس to drive cattle
	NK, copulate		NK ناكح to intercourse
	NK-n, damage		NK نكى to hurt
	NGI, break open		NG نقح to strip
	RKI, bend		RK ركع to bend
	RTH, restrain		RT=RD ردع to restrain
	HEW, environment, neighbourhood		HW حوا collection of houses close by
	HY, interj, hail		HY حيأ to greet
	HNN, bow, nod, attend		HN هنع to bend حنا to make a bow
	HWT, house, walled village		HT حائط wall حوط to enclose
	HWRW, poor, helpless	(W)	HR=AR عر to be afflicted
	IEKB, to mourn		KB كأب sorrow, intense grief
	ET, room, department		ET حوط to enclose with a wall
	HR, fall		HR هار to fall to pieces
	HM, male slave		HM=AM امى to be famale slave (transf.)
	HN, a receptacle		HN=AN انا vase, vessel
	HNW, vessel	(W)	HN=AN انا vessel
	HE, shine, appear (of sun)		HE=AE ايا sunlight
	HBE, destroy		HB هبا to be turned into ashes
	HB-n, be guilty		HB حاب to commit a sin
	HPI, encounter, walk		HP=AP وافى to encounter, come to
	HN, approach		HN حان to come, be at hand

SAFAT LIBRARY

	SETW, ground, earth		ST سطح area, plane
	SER, need, requirement		SR صارة want
L_2	SP, happen		SB اصاب to befall
	HAPP-en, occur	H/S Eng.	HB=SB اصاب to befall
	SF-t, slaughter		SF سفح to shed blood
	SMH (HM) forget		HM = AM امه to forget
	SNW, two		SN ثناء two and two
	SNB, be healthy	(N)	SB ثاب to be cured
	SNF, blood	(N)	SF سفح to shed blood nfv.
	SNH, bind	(H)	SN ثنى to bind
	SN-sy, praise		SN ثنا praise
	SNK, suckle	(N)	SK سقى to give drink to
	SR, official, noble		SR سرى manly, lord
	SR-t thorn		SR اصر to put forth awns
L_2 ن	pro-VINCE, sphere of action	Eng.	Vn S وسع extent, width, ability
	WES, dominion, lordship		WS وسع extent, ability, power
	NFE, drive away, remove		NF نفا drive away, expel
H_2	SHR, plan, counsel, way of acting	(H)	SR شاور to consult سيرة way of life, course
	STI, perfume, odour		ST سعيط fragrance
	SK-n, greedy		SK شوق yearning
	SDI, to break		SD شده to break
	SDM, hear, obey (d intrusive)		SM سمع to hear, obey
	SW, sunlight		SW ضو sunlight
	SBI, exchange		SB ثوب to requite
H_2	KNI, prevail over, strong		KN اكان to subdue كأن become strong
	KRR, frog		KR قرة frog
	KR-s, bury		KR كرى to dig (hence bury اقبر dig, bury)
	KS-n, difficult, irksome		KS قسا to be hard قسى difficult
	KEP, cover		KP خفاء covering
	KER-y, gardner		KR قرعاء garden

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●KĖHS, harsh, overbearing (H) KS قسا to be pitiless, harsh قاسح ill-treat

L_2 KTT, small, little KT كعت short-sized كوتاه

GBE, arm G/Z ZB ضبع arm

L_2 ●GF, monkey nfv. Egyptian GF قفا to follow, imitate

BIR-J, monkey (HAUSA) BR باری imitate

●APE, monkey (KAPI) Eng. KP قفا to follow, imitate

KIS-A, monkey Skt. KS قص follow i.e. imitate

GR-t, older G/Z GR=ZR ذروة old age

●GR-g, falsehood G/Z GR=ZR زور falsehood

GSI, to run KS اكص to run

GSE, slant, tilt GS قعض to bend

GS, to anoint, rub GS قش rub w. hand

ENN, turn back EN حنا to bend

MR, lake, canal MR مرهة pool of stagnating water

●TWE, claim TW=DW دعوة claim

H_2 ●THI, transgress, wander TH تاه to go astray طاح wander

H_2 ●TSI, stray, be missing TS طس go far off تعس perish

THH, exult TH تاه to be haughty, proud

●DR, drive out DR دحر to drive away

●DWI, call DW دعوى to call out

HWI, to protect اوى take shelter HW حوى to preserve a th.

●TNEI, throw-stick TN طعن thrust w.a. spear

TR, TWR, awe, respect TR ترع to fear cf. re-VERE, fear وهرة fear

●TWRI, be pure TR طهر be pure

GR, early GR غرة gleam of dawn, beginning

●SDY-t, mound SD صعيد elevated land

●SDW, plot of ground SD صعيد earth, soil

TER, fasten TR وتر string vfn.

●SP-t, lip SP شفة lip

SET, out wall SD سد wall, barrier

NDM, sweet, joy, happiness NM نعم to be soft, to rejoice

(D) (D intrusive]

PLAT LIBRARY

	●GGWY, dazzled, amazement		GG=ZG زاغ to be troubled (sight)
	●IEN-w, sorrow, woe		IN عناء distress
	MRH-t, anoint		MR مرع to anoint
	WDE, command	d/z	WZ اوعز to command
	BGI, be slack, remiss		BG باخ to tire
L_2	MI-w, cat		MI معا to mew (cat) MEW
L_2	●SED, cut of SUND-er	(N)	SD صدع to cut asunder
	●MNW, fortress	(W)	MN منيع well-fortified
	MRH-t, ungent, oil		MR مرع to anoint nfv.
	MH, be full		MH ماه to hold much (waterwell)
	NWD, perfume		ND ندى perfume
	NMI, low, cry aloud		NM نهم to roar
	●NMI, act partially		NM نعم be soft انعم grant favour
	●HM, be ignorant of	H/A	AM عمى be ignorant
	MKI, protect		MK مقو care, preservation
	RNN, praise, jubilation		RN رنى sing, cheer, delight
	SON, brother		SN صنو brother
	DR, end		DR درء extremity
H_2	●MER, fortunate, happy		MR آمر to render wealthy مرح rejoice
	●SMI, report, announce		SM سمع report سمع divulge
	●DWET (DWE) morning		DW ضو daylight
	●RK, incline		RK ركع to bow down
	●EBW, cessation		EB ابى to stop, hinder
	●SKR, overthrow		S causative KR خر to fall
L_2	●KHR, fall		KR خر to fall GIR-na, Hindi
	SIP-ty, inspection		SP شاف to look
L_2	KSEY (HSEY) bribe		KS خش to give a th. stealthily
			(گهوس bribe)
	●BIET, wonder		BT بهت to be astonished
	SHBW, food	W/B	SHB اعشب to feed and fatten
	SHB-n, mixed		SHB شاب to mix

KHILAFAT LIBRARY

Uniliteral Formula

Restore 2 of the delicate letters (ع - ا - ه - ح - و - ى)
to one consonant

EWI, extend W=F فاح spread

LAFAIT LIBRARY

H_2	ER, restrain hold back		R وعر to prevent ورأ to repel
H_2	EIM, charming, splendour gracious		M موه ro puzzle, confuse, embellish مهه to be gentle
●	ES, call		S صاح to call out
	IHHY, jubilation		H هاء to rejoice
●	IS, go		S سعى to go
H_2 ●	IS, chamber, tomb		S ثاوة enclosure ثوى to be buried
	Is-t origin		S شاىء to precede
	Is-t, property, belongings		S اثاث goods S, lost
●	YH, hey		YH ويح interj of admiration cf آى hey
●	EHEW, life time	(W)	H حى life
L_2	EKE, equality		K قوى to be equal
	EQU-al	Eng	Q قوى to be equal
	BHE, to flee		B هبا to run away
	PHI, reach, attack		P وافى to come to, encounter
	PHE, split, break open		P فأى to split فأو cleft
●	MW, water		M ماء water
L_2 ●	MW-t, mother		M ام mother
●	MA-ta, mother	Skt.	M ام mother
	IES, bald اوسى shave the head		S سحا to shave (the hair)
	DW, mountain		D داح to be lofty
●	IB-w, refuge		B=V اوى take shelter
●	N, not		N نهى prohibition
	NI, reject		N ناه to scorn, refuse
	NEI, travel by boat		N عان to flow
●	NW, time		N آن time
H_2 ●	NW, weak, limp	(flexible)	N وهن to be weak هنع to bend
	NHY, a little, a few		N هنة a little thing, somewhat
	NEE be smooth		N اون calmness, gentleness
	NNI, be tired (reduplicate)		N آن to be tired عنى be tired
●	HEI go down fall, attack		H هوى be hurld down, go down, to dart on prey
●	SHEI, cause to fall	(HE)	H هوى be hurled down, S causitive
	HEI, rejoice		H هاء to rejoice
●	HE, throw down		H هوى to be hurled down

	SE, back		S=Z حاذ back
	SI cattle pen		S ثاوة enclosure for cattle
H_3	●SEH, approach, touch, endow, reward	(H)	S سعى to go حس to feel آس to bestow, reward
H_2	●SI, to go, perish		S سعى to go اساع to lose
	●SEI, perceive		S حس to perceive
	●SE, command, appoint		S اوصى to enjoin order, appoint
	SE, begin		S شأى to precede
	●SE-t, slaughter		S حس to slaughter
	●SE, cut off (heads)		S حس to slaughter
	KEW, food		K وقع meal food
	ID-w, pestilence		D داء disease
	PE, to fly		P هفا to flutter and take flight
	●NW, look, see		N عاين to see
	KEI, high		K اقعى to be high
H_2	●Ke, so, then K, thou		K ک as, alike + ک affix of 2nd person
	KI, cry loud		K قوه to cry
	TE, earth, land		T طحاً flat land
	TE, hot		T=D حد hot
	●TEI, gird on		T طوى to roll up, fold
	●DH, low, lowly		D=Z وضع to be humbled, to lower
	●DEI, stretch forth		D دحا to extend
	FEI, carry, lift (wind)		F هفا to raise (wind)
	●RE, sun		R حر hot (sun)
	NWH, rope, bind		N حنا to twist and bind nfv.

ISLAMIC LIBRARY

Cypher Formula

Reconstruct the Arabic root by following the sound of the word.

	●I, me		ی my ایای me
	●IE-w, praise		حيا to greet
	●II come		حى come
	EE, here		هاء here
	E-HW, sunshine	(W)	ايا sunlight

I-W, come هيا come on

N.B. In the above list W is only a semi-vowel

Triliteral Metathesis

Transpose Consonants.

DRF, writing d/z ZRB=ZBR زبر writing

L_2 MTR, testimony, bear witness MTR=MRT امارت sign indication

MART-yr, bear witness Eng. MRT امارت sign, indication

MD-t, ointment MD=DM دم liniment, smearing

NSP, breath NSP=NPS نفس breath

GS, side, half GS=SG شق side, half

TES, boundary T/D DS=SD سد barrier, dam

PSH, bite BS=SB سابع bite

KES, bind, to string a bow KS=SK شاق to tie

Biliteral Metathesis

Transpose consonants and restore a delicate letter,

DBB, to sting DB=BD بعض to sting (mosquito)

MHY, be anxious MH=HM هم be anxious

NMH, poor man NM=MN معن be poor

L_2 IRTY-w, mourning RT=TR ترح to be sad

TRI-st, sorrowful Eng. TR ترح to be sad ST, suffix

WHE, require demand WH=HW هوى to desire

MR, pyramid MR=RM هرم pyramid

MRI, love, wish MR=RM رام to desire eagerly

SN, smell SN=NS نشى to smell

H_2 SK, wipe, sweep SK=KS قشا to wipe قش to sweep

SHM, go, depart SHM=MSH مشى to walk

KNI, embrace KN=NK عانق to embrace

INK, embrace INK عانق to embrace

KRI, cloud, storm KR=RK روق rain, shower of cloud

FKE, reward F=KF كافأ to requite

L_2 KBH, libate KB=BK بعق to soak

BHIG·na, to be wet (Hindi) BG بعق to soak

KHILAFAT LIBRARY

NDY-t baseness	ND=DN دناءة baseness
KRR-t, cavern	KR=RK وق ، gallery
●DG, hide	DG=GD خدع to hide
TNI, raise up, distinguish	TN=NT تنا to be prominent, to exalt

Prosthesis and Reduplication

Remove initial consontant and apply One of 1st four formulas

	WSR, dry up, barren	(W) SR شرى to dry
	WS, be bald, fall out (hair)	(W) S سحا to shave (hair) اوسى shave
	MND, breast	(M) ND نهد woman's breast
	●NIW, bowl	(N) W وعا vessel, jug
	●NRI, be in terror, NRW terror,	(N) R راع to be afraid روع fear
	MSRW, evening	(M) SR سهرة even-tide
	MSY-t supper, evening meal	(M) S عشا supper, evening meal
	HMT, perish	(H) MT مات die
H_2	WSR, be wealthy, powerful	(w) SR ثروة wealth سورة strength
	NSB, lick	(N) اسهب to suck
	●NSR, burn, blaze	(N) SR سعر to kindle fire
	NSNY, rage	(N) SN صن to be angry
	NTS, besprinkle	(N) TS طش to let fall a fine rain
	●NDB, cover, overlay w. metal	(N) DB=ZB ذهب to gild
	●NDRI, catch hold of	(N) DR=ZR اذرع to seize
	SRD (ARD) cause to grow	S, causative ARD عرد to grow
	KHS, be deficient	(H) KS خس to decrease وكس be deficient
	HETIB, griet, sadness	(H) TB تعب toil (transf.)
	HBS cloth cover	(H) BS بز cloth
	●HSR, drive away	(H) SR سرح to drive to pasture
L_2	●SY, she	(S) هى she
ن	●SHE (HEO)	Eng. HEO هى she
	SS, nest	(S) S عش nest
	●SS, spread out	(S) S وسع to enlarge, extend
	●SSP daylight	(S) SB صباح light صبح morning
L_2	NSWT, flame, fire	(N) ST شيط to consume by fire nfv.

AATISH, fire	(Persian)	TSH=SHT شيط	to consume by fire	nfv.
SME, lock		(S) M مائعة	forelocks	
SSR, announce		(S) SR صرح	to explain	
●SSM, butcher		(S) SM حسم	to cut off حسام	sword
●SSD, gleam like star		(S) SD صاعد	rising star	vfn.
●SSD, head-band		(S) SD شد	to bind tightly	pfg.
●SGR, quiet. rest (GR)		(S) GR قر	rest	
●SSM, heat		(S) SM سم	to be hot	
SSR, arrow		(S) SR سرو	little arrow	
●TITI, trample down, crush		(T) T وطء	trampling	
●TTF, overflow		(T) TF طاف	to overflow (river)	
MYNY, do homage		(M) N نحا	to stoop	
NWD, move crookedly		(N) WD اود	to be crooked	
H_2●NFR, beautiful, happy		(N) FR فره	be beautiful فرح	rejoice
DDE, be fat		(D) D دحا	be big-bellied	
H_2 HBD, blame, disapprove	d/z	(H) BZ باذأ	to blame بذأ	to loathe
HNM, join		(H) NM نعم	to fasten	
●TPHT, cavern, hole		(T) PT فتح	large hole	
SSEH, to run		(S) S سعى	to run	
●SES, go		(S) S سعى	to go	
SAMS, locks		(S) MS مسيحة	lock of hair	
SMH, forget (HM)	H/A	(S) HM=AM امه	to forget	
●SKR, smite		(S) KR, قرع	to beat, knok	
SRYT, military standard		(S) RYT رايت	banner	
●HDB, kill, throw down	D/Z	(H) DB ذبح	to slaughter (hence throw down)	
●RHS, slaughter		(R) HS حس	to slaughter	

Prosthesis W. Metathesis

WRS, pillow, head-rest		(W) RS=SR حصار	pad حصر	put a coushin

Toning up of K

Restore initial K

IEM, tent		IM=KM خيمة	tent

H_2	IET, be mutilated, cheat		IT=KT قطع to cup خدع deceive t/d
	IEB, cup		IB=KB كوب cup
	ISW, reed	W/B	ISB=KSB قصب reeds
	TP, head, Chief		TB=KTB قطب chief. سيد القوم
	SHP=SHB, swallow		SHB=KSHB كشب to glut, swallow
	ITR-t, row		IRT=KD قطار row
	IDY-t, girl, maid		ID=KD قضة virginity T adjective ending
L_2	IN-m skin		IN=KN كن to cover, conceal
	SKIN, covering	Eng.	(S) KN كن to cover
	IHM, hold back, detain	(H)	IM=KM كمح to check (a horse)
	ISI, be light in weight		IS=KS خس to decrease (weight)
	IHM-t, river bank	(H)	IM=KM كمع border
L_2	WRR, great	W/B	BR=KBR كبر to be great
	BARA, great	(Hindi)	BR=KBR كبر to grow big, great
	EENY, tent		EN=KN كن covert, house
		Change H into K	
	FH, loose, depart		FH=FK فك loose, separate
L_2	HB, enter, penetrate		HB=KB خب to sink into
	KHUB-na, to sink into	(Hindi)	KB خب sink into
	HRI, be content, pleased, quiet		HR=KR قر to rejoice, rest, quiet
	HNN, hoe, cut		HN=KN خنأ to cut
L_2	HEB, hippopotamus		HB=KB قب stout horse pfg.
	HIPPO-POTA-m-us	Eng.	HB=KB قب horse + PT فتح water-course
	HTM, stamp, seal	(KTM)	HTM=KTM ختم to stamp, seal
	HEBB, crookedness		HB=KB قبا to bend
	HEP, conceal, hide		HP=KP خفى to conceal
L_2	HEMI, bow down		HM=KM قمع to bend
L_3	HEM, approach		HM=KM قحم الى to come near to
	COME	Eng.	CM قحم الى to *come* near to
	AM-dan, come	Pers.	AM=KM قحم الى to come near to
	HM: be dry		HM=KM قم be dry
	HET, quarry, mine		HT=KT خط dig
	HWTF, to rob		HTF=KTF خطف to snatch away خطفة theft

	●HN, tent		HN=KN كن covert, house
L_2	IMN, hide		IMN=KMN كمن to lay hid كمين
			Persian
	TNBH, shrink recoil	(N)	TB=KTB قطب to frown
	PR, house		PR=KPR خفر to protect, to wall
	DRI, hard, firm		DR=KDR عذر hard (ground)
	●KDD, sleep corrupt (form)		KD=RKD رقد to sleep R dropped
L_2	EHT, field		KD=KT خطة field cf. كهيت
	IWYT, street		IT=KT خط street
	IB-r, stallion		IB=KB قب stallion
	EWT, flock, herd		ET=KT قطيع flock, hard
	●IHT, writing		IT=KT خط to write
	EM, to swallow		IM=KM قم to devour
	EHT, wy, field labourer		ET=KT خطة field Y qualitative

Restore initial J

L_2	●DR, wall, enclosure		DR=JDR جدر wall, enclosure
	●DIWAR, wall	Hindi (W)	DR=JDR جدر wall

Restore Middle K

	ED, fat		ED=EKD غكد fat

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Toning up of S

Restore lost S or change H into S

	EHE, scratch		EH=SH سحا to scrape off
H_2	ER, ascend, approach		ER=SR سار to climb, go صار reach
	ERW, neighbourhood		ER=SR آصر to be adjacent
	BEW, to flow, BB-t, flowing		B=SB ثعب to flow
H_2	KE-h, earth, plaster		K=SK صقع country, extent of land
			صاك to stick to
	IW, wrong, crime		IW=SW سوء vice ساء to wrong
	●IN-h, surround		IN=SN حصن to surround
	●IRP, wine cf. شراب wine Hindi		IRB=SRB شرب to drink
	MRY-t, river-bank		MR=SMR صمر brim
	HMI, flee, retire		HM=SM سمح to run away
	HN-t, cup		HN=SN صحن basin, cup
	HN-t, horn		HN=SN سن horn

	HT, fire		HT=ST شيط to consume by fire nfv.
	HEH, to hasten		HH=HS هسع to hurry on
●	HER, rage		HR=SR سعر heat, rage
	HEM, smell	(N)	HM=SM شم to smell
●	GE-w, narrow, short of breath		G=SG ضاق be narrow ضيق النفس
L_2	ID-t, dew		ID=SD ثاد dew
	DEW	(Eng.)	D=SD ثأد dew
●	IM-eh, very honoured		IM=SM سما to be high, raised
	HN, box, chest		HN=SN صن basket (primitive box)
	KI, form, image		K=SK صاغ to fashion, to copy
●	HR, faee, sight		HR=SR صورة shape, appearence
	EMM, seize, grasp		EM=ESM عصم to hold fast
	ERK, bind		ERK=SRK شراک strap vfn.
	ENH, sandal strap	(H)	EN=SN ثنى to bind
	MANIT, necklace	(N)	MT=SMT سمط string of necklace
L_2	HET, roof		HT=ST سطح roof H=S
	CHHAT, roof	(Hindi)	ST سطح roof CH=S
	HRP, be director, at the head of		SRP شرف be high in rank, command
	HKR, adorn		HKR=SKR زخو adorn
	MI, like		MI=SM سمى alike
غ	SMI, report (MI) like		SM سمع report سمى alike
	DRE, originally, formerly		DR=SDR صدر beginning (of day)

Toning Down

Change K into A

	KEP, fumigate		KP=AP عفوة froth

Change S into H

L_3	ST=SNT, hundred	S/H	HNT=HND هنيدة	flock of 100
	SAD, hundred (Persian)	N dropped	SD=HND هنيدة	flock of 100
	CENT, hundred (HUND)	Eng.	CNT=HND هنيدة	flock of 100
	HUNDRED (HUND)	Eng.	HND هنيدة	flock of 100

(To be continued)

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Printed at the Nusrat Art Press, by Malik Basharat Ahmad and published by M. Masud Ahmad B. A. Rabwah, Pakistan, from the office of the Review of Religions, Darulsadar, Rabwah.